## EUROPE.

A Coup d'Etat Expected.

The Florence correspondent of a Paris liberal journal, La Liberie, writes to that paper under the date of March 13, that the present complication of Italian politics threatens very serious results. Instead of amending, it has every ap-pearance of approaching a crisis. The Liberal party attach a sinister significance to certain passages of the King's speech. It is whispered on all sides that the soft phrases which his Majesty delivered so trankly conceal the merace of a coup d'etat. The apparently accidental hint to the deputies that they did not hold their seats by universal suffrage, has given precial pressures. special uneasiness. It is not surprising, when we remember that Louis Napoleon is the Gama-

liel at whose feet Victor has studied. Meanwhile Ratazzi works gravely away at the construction of what many people think will be the last parliamentary cabinet of Italy, at least for the present. Garibaldi is sick. The date for his convalescence is uxed at the time when the Government shall move the payment of the Papal debt. It is certain that the threatening complexion of the political sky will not keep him or his friends away from Florence. These Italian Adullamites, known as the consorteria have finally resolved to support Ratazzi as the best chance for postponing the coup. The people are certainly excited; it is said that they are resolute and organized. The form which their resistance to a change of government is ex-pected to take is a general refusal to pay the taxes. The idea is original and Italian.

### RUSSIA.

Public Opinion in Russia in Regard to the Cession of Territory.

The Journal of St. Petersburg publishes an article referring to the premature opinions expressed by the Russian newspapers on the sale of Russian America to the United States. It says:-"We can only state that the transaction is mutually advantageous, that the ports of Eastern Siberia will be granted certain privileges, and that the commercial interests of both countries will be promoted.

A Monetary Convention with France and Switzerland.

The Austrian Government is about to appoint a special commission to make arrangements for the adhesion of Austria to the Monetary Convention between France, Italy, Belgium, and

### TURKEY.

Cretan Affairs-Interference of the Great Powers.

The representatives of France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Italy are jointly pressing the Porte to grant an armistice to the Cretans, and to consult the Christians whether they would prefer an autonomy or to be annexed to Greece. The English Ambassador, acting apart, only recommends an autonomy. At present the Porte refuses both these propositions, but would

probably consent to an autonomy under a guarantee of the great powers.

Large reinforcements are being sent to the Greek frontiers, where a serious outbreak is apprehended. The Generalissimo, Omar Pachs, is going to take the command in chief. Twenty thousand mititis have been called out, and great apprehensions are entertained for the internal tranquillity of Constantinople, and the importa-tion of arms has been prohibited.

The Earthquake in the Archipelago. A correspondent of the Levant Heraid, writ-

ing from Mitylene on the 20th of March, says:—
"I cannot yet give you the final details of the havoc caused by the calamity which has bebeen impossible to prepare up to the present moment any reliable official return; even the ruins have not yet been completely explored. So far, in the town of Mitylene itself 150 bodies have been dug out and interred, and to judge from the feetid smell which prevails, especially near the bazaar, there are, perhaps, still many victima lying under the mass of fallen rubbish. The number who have perished throughout the island is estimated at about 1300, the entire population being 80,000, of whom 10,000 only are Mussulmen. No further assistance has come to hand since that I last reported, but the tents, stores, etc., which had already been sent are being distributed every day to those who are in most pressing need of them. Marco Pasha and the staff of medical men under his orders have been most assiduous, since they were sent bere by the Suttan, in their charitable work. They have paid every attention to the sick and wounded. The other day Marco Pasha went in person to Moliva and Calonni, and at the latter place, which has suffered severely, he has opened a couple of places of refuge for the homeless and two temporary hospitals." Another letter in the same journal, dated from Cephalonia, March 15, gives the following

deta ls:"The island continues to feel indications of volcanic action. Forty days have elapsed since the calamity which has inflicted so much injury first burst upon us, and the shocks have not yet ceased, although they have become much weaker. People are looking forward anxiously to the opening up of a crater on one of the mountains, which will in all probability take place, and thus give vent to the eruption, and put an end to the shocks of earthquake At Argostoli there are not twenty houses left standing, and the distress there is at its height. The fields are left untilled, for their owners have no means to pay for labor, and many of the peasantry have emigrated. Trade is completely paralyzed, and, with the exception of carpenters and masons, the workmen in the towns have nothing whatever to do. Rents risen to enormous prices, 20 talaris a month being offered for a miserable little place of two or three rooms. Pecuniary assistance has been sent here from various quarters, but sums remitted so far will a small portion of the total which is estimated at about 3,000,000 talaris, or some £600,000, in addition to the loss of three hundred lives and the number of wounded. The King, who spent four or five days here, went in person to all the places that have suffered, and after he left sent a cargo of provisions and wood for building purposes. The two English iron-clads which came here from Malta brought a quantity of biscuit and of general provisions; their surgeons showed the greatest attention to the wounded, and our Consul, Baron d'Everton, kindly put a considerable sum of money at the disposal of those who were in most pressing need,

The official returns of the victims of the late disaster show 231 killed and 156 wounded. The material loss has not been correctly ascertained as yet, but it is supposed to be very considerable. In Luxuri, out of twenty-four churches, several of which were large and handsome, three only remain standing, and these also are in a very dilapidated state. In the village of Assos, numbering 300 houses, 143 were destroyed. stroyed. A tearful cha-m opened between Matonata and Ernikaton; it is nearly two miles long and about three fathoms deep. Fortu-nately, it exhales as yet no deleterious gases, Several remittances have been lately received at Argostoli for the relief of the sufferers; one of them has been sent by the Committee formed at Smyrns under the Presidency of the Greek Consul, Mr. Glimenopulo."

The Commercial Panic in Paris-Great Uneasiness Among all Classes of Seciety.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, April 8.—I scarcely remem-depredations are reported on ber any period since the President's election in

1848, though many important events have

sistent silence of the Government on the que-

that France had not only no reason to complain, but every reason to rejoice at what took place last year; that Germany was less strong than before; that she was now broken up into three

fragments instead of being one compact Con-

federation; that Prussia was debarred from entertaining any further ambitious projects-but

not a word shout Luxembourg or Belgium. They see that the whole policy of Prussia is a crushing answer to M. Rouher; that his theory of the three fragments is dissipated by the treaties

with the Southern States of Germany; that any

secret designs in respect to Belgium are re-sponded to by the marriage of the Count of

Flanders with a Princess of Hohenzellern, and that the pretensions to Luxembourg are disposed of by the interpellation of M. Bennigsen, by the intense agitation in Germany, and the appeal to the Powers that signed the Treaty

of 1839. One of the Paris papers, never favorable to the annexation of that province to

France, says:—

"The question of Luxembourg is no longer one of aggrandizement, it is one of national dignity and influence. A great country like France is always at liberty not to put forward pretensions, but the day it does put them forward and considers them just, it cannot renounce them at the bidding of any foreign power, especially when that power has no right of its own. The day when it is otherwise, the day when France expresses her wish only to bend before the hijunctions of the foreigner, she is no longer a power even of the thirdrank, and, to use M. Thiers' expression, she is no more than Belgium. The conclusion to be drawn from the article of the Ecolord is, then, either the evacuation of Luxembourg by Prussia, or war, after abrieffeliay, between Prussia and France."

The apprehensions of the public are, moreover,

The apprehensions of the public are, moreover, increased by the rumor that Marshal MacMahon has been telegraphed for; that a note, "couched in energetic terms," relative to Luxembourg, has been addressed by the French Government

to that of Prussia; and that certain officers of the staff have been sent en mission to the Rhine.

The truth is, that people believe France to be drifting into war with Prussia. In these circum-

stances, it is not surprising that there should be

a general stagnation of business, and that the

spirit of commercial and industrial enterprises

a rise. It was quite the contrary, and on reflection it was seen that those despatches,

instead of showing that the Luxembourg ques

tion was abandoned, only meant that it was displaced; that it was no longer at the Hague,

but at Berlin; and that the resolution come to by the King of Holland has the effect of placing

France face to face with Prussia. In addition

to these causes of uneasiness, we have the numerous strikes among the various classes of arti-

saus and the combinations existing among them

the discontent occasioned by the unfortunate Army Organization bill; and the delicate health of the Prince Imperial, which, however, I am

ANOTHER JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Their Arrival from California Yesterday

The Commission from Japan to the United States Government, which arrived at San Fran-

cisco in March last, and started for New York

via Panama, arrived here yesterday, and took apartments at the Metropolitan hotel. The

Commission consists of the following persons:-

The Commissioners are accompanied by Colonel George S. Fisher, late United States

Consul in Japan, who will proceed with them to

Washington, and afterwards accompany them

mission come to this country for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to the con-

struction of our iron-clads, dry-docks, and pub-

lic works, and to study the American system of

common schools. They are duly accredited by the Tycoon of Japan, and have some official business with the Department at Washington,

The first commissioner, One Tomogora, holds

the rank of Governor of the Treasury, in con-nection with the navy. He is a very able man,

and at the time of the first Japanese embassy to this country held the position of first lieutenant

on the steamer Candamarah. He is a tine scho-

lar, and, aided by one of his countrymen, trans-lated the whole of "Bowditch's Navigation" into

Yudaw, is Principal of a new college in Yeddo.

for the education of young men in languages and science. In personal appearance he is not very prepossessing, but his scholastic abilities are of the highest order. He is an able histo-rian and an excellent mathematician. He un-

derstands English thoroughly, though he is not capable of speaking it so well. He wishes to

school system, with a view of introducing it as far as possible into his own country. It is

to be hoped that every facility will be afforded these representatives of a friendly foreign power

e obtainment of knowledge which

raise them in the scale of civilization and intel-ligence. At present the modern languages,

chemistry, philosophy, botany, mathematics,

and associate sciences are taught in the Yeddo

College, and it is the wish of Mats Moto Jui

Yudaw to get an insight into our methods of

ostruction, with a view of raising the standard

The Commissioners will remain in this city

two or three days, and then proceed to Wash-ington. Official notification of their arrival at

New York was sent by telegraph to Secretary Seward last evening. It is not known how long they will remain in Washington, probably a month. After transacting their business with the President, they will take time to visit the

forts, and arsenals, and machine shops, and then return to this city and go through an in-

spection of our public buildings and educational

institutions, perhaps remaining in the city for

Last evening some members of the embassy

stroll down Broadway to sea that thoroughfare by gaslight. Their appearance attracted a great deal of attention.—N. Y. World to-day.

THE INDIAN WAR.

General Sully's Commission in Council with the Sioux-The Indians Agree to

CALIFORNIA CROSSING, TWENTY-PIVE MILES East of Fort Sendwick, April 21.—About eighty of the chiefs and head men of the Brule and

Ogahala bands of Sioux, representing three hundred and fitty lodges, met General Sully's commission in council at this point to-day.

They have promised to remain in peace with the

whites, and to go upon a reservation. Increased

depredations are reported on the road between

Behave Themselves.

went to see the Biack Crook, while others took

btain a thorough knowledge of our common

second Commissioner, Mats Moto Jui

the nature of which has not transpired yet.

in their travels through the States.

education, especially with reference

Commissioners.

Secretary,

Interpreters.

Paymaster in Navy.

Lieutenants.

-Object of Their Visit-Names of the

assured, has been greatly exaggerated.

Commissioners, Etc. Etc.

Mats Meto Jul Yudaw.

Tukusawa Pwschi.

Tuda Senya, Seky Simpaty,

Ginno Sinnodio,

O Garawakendou,

And two Servants.

the Japanese language.

of instruction in Japan.

occurred since then, when more uneasiness, disquiet, and enervating discouragement prevailed among all classes of society than at this moment, and all this aggravated by the pertions which agitate the public mind. There is a sense of disappointment, and something more, even among those who were accustomed to place unbounded confidence in the ability of their rulers, for they feel how comriefely have been taleified the assurances given by the Prime Minister in the Legislative body—

the United States, it certainly is in Richmond and throughout Virginia. It belongs to a lighting parson who has turned editor, and who aspires to be the real Moses of the people who were in bondage, and who believes in the biblical example of spoiling the Ezyptians. He is, consequently, very popular with the blacks, and proportionately hateful to the whites of the Old Dominion. As he moved towards the Capitol a body-guard of black men moved with him, and the rest of the people followed. They had ascertained that the speaking would be from the steps of the portico, not from the

Soon after Senator Wilson made his appearance at the head of the steps. He was accompanied by Governor Pierpont. Several members of the State Legislature were also near him. There were present at the time some six thousand colored people, men, women, and children, and some two or three hundred white

Governor Fierpont in a few words introduced the Massachusetts Senator. The colored people should be paralyzed. At the Bourse on Saturday there was not merely a tall in the Rentes, but a panic, which affected all sorts of public securi-ties. On the strength of the despatches from the Hague, it was hoped that it would open with

cheered him, but not very enthusiastically. Some white men joined in the cheers, but the great majority were allent and looked sullen. Senator Wilson's speech.

Senator Wilson stated that he appeared before his fellow-citizens of Virginia in response to a very kind invitati n signed by several members of the Legislature, and that he would express his views on public affairs with entire frankness, as he had been always accustomed to do in Congress and everywhere else. (This pleased the colored people, and they gave expression to their feelings in their own peculiar way.) Senator Wilson went on to say that he wasfor biotting from the memory of mankind, as far and as last as possible all prejudices engendered by the war, and all the hates and bitter memories associated with it. He was for making this country the most powerful nation which the san in its course looked down upon. He was for making every man, no matter to what race he belonged, or of what hue his skin might be, a critzen of the United States, with all the rights, and all the privileges, and all the immunities that belong to clitzens of the United States.' At this expression of sentiment the blacks cheered, and some of them waved their hats, and a lew whites did the same. The rest of the whites preserved their silence and their downcast sullen atitude, Mr. Wilson then reviewed the past history of the slavery agitation, the events of the war, and the political conditions that followed the peace. In this he covered generally the same ground as in his speech at Orange Court House, telegraphed yesterday to the Petgraph. Addressing himself to the colored people, he told them that no man, no community, and no state could take from them a single right that they now possessed that their rights were as sacred, as clearly accepted, and as completely imbedded in the soil of the North American continent, rs were the great truths which lay at the foundation of Democratic institutions. To his white hearers he spoke of the chimerss of the great slave empire which the leaders of secssion had dresmed of, but which had been dissipated in the smoke of battle; of the sars entertained at the close of the SENATOR WILSON'S SPEECH,

pated in the smoke of battle; of the lears entertained at the close of the war that impresoment, pandles of their Rebellion; of the removal of these apprehensions; and of the general bad results of the policy which President Johnson had adopted. Speaking of the President Johnson had adopted these present the same and the same wanted to encourage loyalty to the country-and has betrayed us. (Laughter from the colored clitzens). Referring to his opposition to the twenty thousand tollard exhalt he favored the assignment of a lew acres of ground on every plantation to the colored families employed upon 2. (That idea was nightly acceptable, and was much applicated by the entries of the Constitutional amendment basing representation upon the voting population, he declared his belief that if Virginia had adopted that amendment, suffrage would have been acteded to the colored people within a year, to cause Virginia had adopted that amendment, suffrage would have been acteded to the colored people within a year, to cause Virginia had adopted that amendment auffrage would have been acteded to the colored people within a year, to cause Virginia had adopted that the population of the people within a year, to cause the worst whipped man the people within a year, to cause the worst whipped man the people within a year, to cause the worst whipped man masterly genius for defeating limbed. Mr. Seward, at the same time, had told the men of New York that that State would give forty thousand majority for the President because the people with the pe

RECONSTRUCTION.

Senator Wilson's Southern Tour—He Speaks to the Negroes of Richmond—Six Thousand Colored
Fellow-Citizens Assembled to Hear Him,
Etc. Etc. Etc.

RICHMOND, Vs., April 22.—The colored population of Richmond and the viennity assembled in large numbers this evening on the Capitol. Square, to see and hear Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts. The whites assembled also, but in relatively small numbers. The blacks encamped on and around the base of the equies between us was neutral ground, where the northwest portion of the Capitol. The space between us was neutral ground, where the whites and the blacks moved around, smoked, and got up rate discussions. The air was sultry and dusty; the blacks looked triumphant and jolly and the whites on the steps of the propose of the country, but no unpleasant incident occurred.

Akout half past 5 o'clock there was a movement and the corresponding to the monument to the Capitol, headed by Hunnicatt. It that name be not familiar in the United States, it certainly is in Richmond and throughout Virginia. It belongs to a fighting party on the pass of the propose of the country by Hunnicatt. It that name be not familiar in the United States, it certainly is in Richmond and throughout Virginia. It belongs to a fighting party on who has turned editor, and who has furned editor, and who has turned editor, and who has furned editors and the s

As Senator Wilson closed his speech he was applanded by the assemblage in the same pro-portions as before noticed. He had spoken for

over two hours and a half. Then the more advanced of the colored men began to call for Hunnicatt, who sat on one of the granite steps near the coping from which Mr. Wilson had spoken. But the conservative colored men did not like to have the barmony of the meeting marred in that way, and so they called on Governor Pierpont. The Governor responded to the call, and made some remarks in furtherance of the idea of developing State

Another speaker took the rostrum after the Governor, but neither whites nor blacks cared to listen to him, and so they broke up into knots and dispersed in good order.

The last occasion that your reporter witnessed

a public meeting on the same ground was exactly aix years ago, when the Richmond secessionists gloried there over the fall of Fort Sumter. What a difference between then and now!

## THE HAYTIEN REVOLUTION.

Particulars of Geffrard's Flight-Fierce Combat Near the President's Palace.

From the Jamaica Gleaner. For some weeks past President Geffrard, baving received secret information that a revolution was being hatched at Port-au-Prince, took such steps as were necessary for the preservation of order and prevention of bloodsned, but on the night of the 22d ultimo, in spite of every precaution, the insurrection broke out with formidable tury. The President's palace was attacked with cannon and grape-snot, and the family were compelled to take refuge in a bedroom. The President, with his private Secretary, and General Coquierre, called out the Tirillieurs and Booy Guard, and at their head attacked the insurgents. After a short engagement, in which the President displayed the nent, in which the President displayed the utmost courage and calmness himself, fighting hand to hand with the Rebels, they were repulsed, and eventually took to flight in the country. Twice did the revolutionists attack the Palace, and on each occasion they were repulsed with great slaughter. The next day, the 23d, the utmost excitement prevailed, it being found that the rebels had captured and held a fort in the city cailed Fort La Maire. Once more were the Body Guard and Tiriliteurs called out, and once more were they led by President Geffrard. The tort was attacked, and after a sharp struggle the national troops recaptured it, killing thirteen rebels, among whom were Prospere Elie and his son, two of the principal conspirators. This appeared to have put a stop to the movements of the rebels for a time, and everything re-mained quiet. The President, finding tranquillity partially restored, in obedience to the public voice, dismissed his Ministry, and formed a new Government. The Capinet being formed, the President called upon to prepare to submit for his approval such acts for the reform of any public abuses as might have been at the time existing, and for suggestions of reform in general. The Legisla-tave Chambers were convened for the 1st of April, by order of the President, and it was officially intimated that as soon as those bodies commenced their sittings, and the state of the country would admit it, the President would lay his abdication before them. A general amnesty was proclaimed to all taking part in the insur rectionary movement; but its leaders, De Lorme, Saluave, and Salomon, were not inciuded. By this time the Ministry submitted their programme or reform, which was accepted by the President, the intention of abdication being again repeated. On the 9th of March, nowever, the Government received information of another formidable rising in St. Marc, headed by Victorin Chevalier, a man whose life was spared by the President on a former occasion, for assisting in getting up a revolution, which was at the time found out and subdued. Aiding him were Nisage Suget, General of a division of the national army, and Turenne Guerrier, another General in service of the State. The Ministers of State were immediately summoned, and informed by the President that he would no longer adhere to the original intention of waiting for the meeting of the Legislature to resign the Government but would do so without delay. He was advised to the contrary, but refused, asserting that as the national will seemed to be against him, he did not feel justified in retaining the powers entrusted to him by the people. On the morning of the 13th the formal act of abdication was drawn up, and signed in the presence of the Winisters, and at 4 o'clock in the evening the President, accompanied by Madame Getfrard. Adjutant-General Boyer Coquierre, wife and child: General St. Macary, commanding the Tirailleurs; Colonel St. Armaud, Private Secretary to the President; Major Duprey, wife and child; Sineas Laraque, Consul at this port; M.

which was at Port-au-Prince. The President was escorted by a body of cavairy. Shortly before the President lett a deputation proceeded, in the Havisen war steamer Alexandre Petron, for St. Marc, to consult with the neads of the revolutionists as to their determisation regarding the government of the island. In the meantime, the Ministers resolved themselves into a Provisional Government, having first called a Consultative Commission, com posed of J. Paul. President, associated with H Germaine and others.
The following proclamation was issued by the

Cesnet, wife and three children; M. A. Winsor.

wite and child; Miss Terry, and six servants, embarked on board H. I. M. steamer D'Estang,

The following proclament:—

To the People and the Army.—Havtiens:—Grave events have just been consummated. General F. Geffrard has left the Presidency and the country: he has placed his resignation in the hands of the Senaie. The Council of the Secretaries of State holds the rein of government as provided by the 19th article of the Constitution, until the chief that ought to preside over the destiny of the country should be constitutionally elected. The country has suffered for many long years incessant evils, which have left, as their result, the ruins of our cities, of our treasury, and of our families. Left us work, then, "Haytiens, to build up the elffice destroyed by banelul passions engendered by pride, ambition, and cupilaity. It is only by a fusion of hearts, harmony of power, and a firm will sincere and serious, that we can get rid of the corruption of which our society is a pray. Yes! it is with these elements that we will progress, and that our country will enjoy that welfare and happiness to which all free people aspire. Be calm and let us hope from Providence and our efforts the end of our misfortune. Let us avoid every conflict and public trouble, and be Previsional Government:-

animated only by the walfare of the country. Let us have faith in the future and in the institutions which govern us.

"Long live Liberty! Given at the National Palace on the 18th March, 1867.

E. HEURTELON,

ST. VICTOR,

LUSTANT PARADINE,

LABORDE,

S. RAMEAU.

Colonel Samuel M. Ruthford, one of the earliest settlers of Arkansas, died at

his residence in Sebastian county, on the 1st inst. He was born in Virginia, March 31, 1797. When seventeen years of age, while residing in Tennessee, he volunteered in Colonel Ralston's regiment, and participated in the battle of New Orleans. In 1817 he removed to Arkansas, and he has been one of the leading men of the State for many years. In 1836, and again in 1840, ac was elected Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1847 he was appointed Super-intendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern Superintendency by Mr. Polk. In 1855 he was appointed agent for the Seminoles, and continued to set when well the seminoles. tinued to act as such until the commencement of the war.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRESSHAPS, Tuesday, April 28, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand. June and August 7:30s sold at 105½@106, no change; 107½ was bid for July, 1865, 5-20s; 110 for 1862 5-20s; 109 for 6s of 1881; and 98½ for 10-40s. City loans were also in fair demant; the new issue sold at 100½@100½, an advance of ½. Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold to 1501. at 50½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 50½, no change; Catawissa preferred at 27, a decline of ½; and Northern Central at 44½, no change; 130½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 30 for Little Schuylkill; 60½ for Norristown; 56½ for Minehill; 324 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 53 for Philadelphia and Baltimore. City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. 194 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteentu; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 42 for Chesnut and Walnut; 134 for Hestonville; and 28 for German-

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 33; Manufacturers' at 33; and Union at 63; 135 was bid for First National; 115 for Third National; 1044 for Seventh National; 153 for Philadelphia; 1364 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 57 for Girard; 100 for Fradesmen's; 69 for Control of the Control of the Control City; 45 for Consolidation; and 125 for Central In Canal shares there was very little move-

ment. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53\(\frac{1}{2}\), a decline of \(\frac{1}{2}\); 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common: 30 for preferred do.; 15\(\frac{1}{2}\) tor Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 138; 11 A. M., 138\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 138; 1 P. M., 138\(\frac{1}{2}\), an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\) on the closing price last evening.

-The New York Tribune this morning says: "Money is abundant to stock houses at 5@6 per cent, for new business, but a large amount of loans at 7 are left uncalled. In commercial paper no change. Best names sell at 7 per cent., with rare sales at less; second grade sells at 8@10 per cent. The bank statement shows a contraction in loans, specie, circulation, and deposits, with an increase in legal-tenders,"

-The Cincinnati Commercial says:-"There is no talling off in the demand for money, and with the outward flow of it for ex-change, and its continued active employment here, the market is kept in very close condition. The increased receipts of merchants on current sales of goods and through collections of old dues afford the market little if any relief. Ten good customers' paper, and they who get accommodations for less are made to realize that they are receiving a favor.

-At Chicago money is close, and the banks are not discounting to other than first-class customers. The rate of interest is firm at 10 per cent. On the street money commands 14@2 per cent. per month.

-The following are the rates of freight east by the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, to the points named:-

The same authority adds that "rates are tend-

ing downwards." Lake freights are weaker, and almost nominal. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 109 @109\; do. 1862.110@110\; do., 1864, 107\@107\ do., 1865, 108;@109; do., 1865, new, 107;@107;; oo. 5s, 10-40s, 98;@98;; do. 7:30s, August, 106 @106;; do., June, 105;@105;; do., July, 105;@ 105;; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 118; 105; Compound interest Notes, June, 1864, 118; 20119; do., July, 1864, 118; 20118; do., Aug. 1864, 117; 218; do., Aug. 1864, 116; 218; do., May, 1865, 113; do., Dec., 1864, 115; 216; do., May, 1865, 113; do., Aug., 1865, 112; do., September, 1865, 111; 2111; do., October, 1865, 111; 2111; Gold, 118; do., October, 1865, 111; 2111; Gold, 118; do., October, 1865, 111; 2111; Gold, 118; do., October, 1865, 111; 211; Gold, 118; do., October, 1865, 111; 211; Gold, 118; do., October, 1865, 111; 211; Gold, 118; Gold, 118

36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock: U.S. 6s, 1881. coupon, 1094@1094; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 110@1104; do., 1864, 1084@108; do., 1865, 1084 @109; do. new. 1074@1075; 5s, 10-40s, 984@984; U. S. 7:30s, 1st series, 106@1064; do., 2d series, 1054@1052; 3d series, 1052. Compound Interest Notes. December, 1864, 151: May 1865,124: August, 1865, 114: September, 1865, 111; October, 1865, 11.

## Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, April 23,-There is no shipping demand for Flour, and the home consumers are purchasing only enough to supply their immediate wants. The receipts and stocks continue small, and prices remain without quotable change. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$900

change. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$9\omega\$ 10 for superfine, \$10\omega\$11 for extras, \$12.75\omega\$14.25 for Northwestern extra family, \$13\omega\$15 for Pennsylvania and Onlo extra family, \$16.50\omega\$17 for California, and \$17\omega\$17 50 for Not. Louis. Ree Flour is selling in a small way at \$8.25\omega\$3.50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is quiet, there being little or no demand, except for prime lots, which are in small supply and held firmly at full prices. Small sales of Pennsylvania red at \$2.30\omega\$3.40, and California at \$3.40, 3000 bushels Western Rye sold, to arrive, at \$1.35. Corn is in good request, and 1c. \$\overline{\pi}\$ bushel higher; sales of 6000 bushels yellew at \$1.26\overline{\pi}\$1.7 in store, from the cars, and afloat. Oats remain without change;

cars, and affoat. Oats remain without change; sales at 73@75c.

The season for Cloverseed is about over, and the article is dull. Small sales at \$8:50@9:50 a 64 lbs. Timothy sells at \$3:25@3:50, and Flaxseed at \$3@3 25. Whisky—The contraband article sells at \$1.65 @1.70 % gallon,

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLES.

France Preparing for War.

Napoleon Purchasing Arms in the United States-Probability of a Conflict, Mtc. Paris, April 22.—It is reported on very good authority here that the Emperor Napoleon, in his preparations for war, is engaged in an en-deavor to purchase arms in the United States. The chances are apparently in tayor of war on the Luxembourg question. The neutral areat powers have, it is said, proposed a compromise of the difficulty, but Prussia disapproves of it. Peace Between France and Prussia Des-

paired of. London, April 22—Evening,—Peace between France and Prussia is now almost de-paired of. The Prussians are quietly arming, and preparing for the expected shock of arms. The warlike aspect of things has caused considerable alarm on the London Stock Exchange, and the tendency of affairs is towards a unancial panic.

Mr. Gladstone Censured. Mr. Gladstone is much censured by the mem-bers of the Liberal party and of the Liberal cause for what they term his mismanagement of the Reform movement.

Frankfort Money Market. Frankfort, April 22—Evening. — United States Five-twenties closed at 73%.

## FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

A One Cent Damage Suit-Political and Police Matters, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, April 23 .- In the United States District Court this morning, Judge Giles pre-siding, the jury brought in a verdict of one cent damages against Major-General John E. Wool, at the suit of Thomas R. Rich, for false arrest and imprisonment. It is presumed that the suit of Alfred Evans, on a similar charge, will now be abandoned. There will be no

The Primary Ward meetings were held last night for Delegates to the City Convention to nominate a Judge and other officers for the new City Court. The majority[seems favorable to William H. Purnell, for Judge.

The Police Commissioners have appointed John T. Farlow Marshal, and John F. Gray Deputy Marshal. They also appointed captains and lieutenants of the different districts, many of whom were under Colonel Kane on the 19th of April 1866. It looks as if a pretty clean sweep will be made of the present subordinate Union force, and Democrats and former Southern sympathizers put in their places.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwaiader.—In the case of the application made on Saturday by Messrs, Mackay, Beatty & Clay, commission merchants, for the release of their stock, seized by a revenue officer for inspection, the Court granted a hearing, and the sureties being justified and bond being given, released the stock.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—Charles Hanna vs. Thomas McCracken, An action to recover for work and labor done, Verdict for plaintiff, \$38.

Thomas C. Perkins vs. Manuel McShain. An action to recover for professional services. Jury out.

Samuel Jones vs. Manuel McShain. An action to recover for professional services. Jury out.

Samuel Jones vs. Manuel McShain. An action to recover for professional services as counsel. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewter.—A considerable part of the morning was taken up in displains of the numerous applications upon the part of the jurors for exemption from service, and more than half the morning was past before a case was begun.

The Commonwealth vs. J. Frederick Smith. The defendant was charged with the offense of having secreted goods with the intent to cheat and defraud his creditors. The defendant Smith kept a store in Market street, near Sixth, where he sold skates principally during the winter season, Mr. John Stirtz, at whose instance this prosecution was brought, is by trade a skate manufacturer, doing business in Second street, near Market. He had supplied Mr. Smith with skates during the past season, and in January Mr. Smith was ladebted to him for skates in a sum exceeding \$600. On January 31 Mr. Siriz passed Smith's store during business hours, and found it closed. He went to Mr. Smith's dwelling, and there found him putting his household goods in order for moving. The store was empty, and the goods could not be found. No notice of his intention to close his place of business, or to move away, had been given to his creditor, Mr. Sliftz. On trial.

2 DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—McAleer vs. McMurray et al. Before repor

property. Nonsult.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Yeager and De Hart to the use of Henry E. Wallace, receiver appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, in the matter of said partnership, vs. Johu M. Yeager. An action to recover for murble alleged to have been fraudulently sold by the defendant to his father. On trial.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......APRIL 98. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TRUE-For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Propontis, Higgins, Liverpool, A. R. McHenry & Co.
Barque Realm, Christie, Miramichi, N. B., L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Kate Carlton, Bouden, Portland, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr S. A. Hammond, Paine, Bath, E. R. Sawyer & Co.
Schr Lucy, Copp. Portland, Fox & Co.
Schr Lucy, Copp. Portland, Fox & Co.
Schr Progress, Foxwell, Deep Creek, Captain,
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, Newport, Penn Gas Coal
Co. CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Co.
Schr Golden Eagle, Kelly, New Bedford, Wannemacher & Maxfield,
Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, Danversport,
Str Diamond State, Taibot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Leeman, 57 days from Palermo, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.
Brig Birchard and Torrey, Frisbee, from Ports-

Brig Birchard and Torrey, Frisbee, from Portamouth.
Schr Rose, Williams, from Millville.
Schr M. Sewail, Frisbee, from Portamouth,
Schr A. T. Rowland, Rowland, from New York.
Schr Biack Diamond, Young, from New York.
Schr W. Copes, Baker, from New York.
Schr John Walker, Overton, from New York.
Schr John Walker, Overton, from Roston.
Schr J. E. Simmons, Smith, from Boston.
Schr J. E. Simmons, Smith, from Boston.
Schr Lewis Chester, Gcokin, from Boston.
Schr J. Barratt, Nickerson, from Boston.
Schr W. M. Wilson. Brown, from Boston.
Schr W. M. Vilson. Brown, from Boston.
Schr W. M. Verlüng, Griffing, from Newport.
Schr M. W. Griffing, Griffing, from New Haven,
Schr O. F. Hawiey, Clark, from Providence.
Schr J. Beatty, Henderson, from Providence.
Schr J. Heatty, Henderson, from Pawtucket,
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulss, from Norwich.
Schr W. Loper, Compilon, from Hingham,
Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, from Salem.
Steamer Diamond State. Talbot, 15 hours from Baltimore, with midse, to J. D. Ruoff.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., April 21-8 P. M.—The tollowing vensels from Philadelphia went to sea to-day:—Brigs Despatch, for Ivigtut; E. B. Swett, for Portland; and A. B. Patterson, for Laguayra.

The sect Kalma, from Porto Rico, arrived here yeared as and remains at anchor in the roadstead, terday, and remains at anchor in the roadstead, awaiting orders from Philadelphia.

A large barque is coming in, steering for the Breakwater, and about fifty schooners are going out.

JOSEPH DAFETRA.

Ship W. H. Moode, Darkee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 6th inst.
Ship Conqueror. Stirling, hence, at London 6th inst.
Ship British Queen, Francis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 7th inst.
Barque Patria, Mulier, hence, at Hamburg 4th inst.
Barque Mary Baker, Scott, hence, at Pilian 3d inst.
Berque Mary Baker, Scott, hence, at Pilian 3d inst.
Schr S, C. Willetts, Wheaton, from Barcados, at New York yesterday.
Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, for Philadelphia; cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr Cean Traveller, Adams, G. W. Locke, S. H. Schra Pathway, M. E. Simmon, G. W. Locke, S. H. Schra Pathway, M. E. Simmon, S. G. W. Locke, S. H. Schra Pathway, M. E. Simmon, S. G. W. Locke, S. H. Schra J. C. Brocks, Burgess, and J. Slusman, Banks, Schra J. C. Brocks, Burgess, and J. Slusman, Banks, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.